He is Aggressive Toward the Administration, and Very Pronouncedly So Toward the Income-Tax Feature of the Pending Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The pending tariff bill being laid before the senate as unfinished business, Mr. David B. Hill (dem., N. Y.), according to notice given, addressed the senate upon the subject. His opening sentences clearly indicated the aggressive tone in regard to the administration which pervaded the whole speech, of which the following is a synopsis:

"The political revolution which commenced in 1890 and culminated in 1892, was an emphatic expression of the popular will in behalf of certain governmental policies. Measures, and not men, were largely the issues involved in that movement."

that movement."

He summarized those measures as opposition He summarized those measures as opposition to the odious federal election laws, discontinuance of silver bullion purchases instead of the coinage contemplated by the constitution, better and more economical administration of public affairs, and a condemnation of that abuse or perversion of the taxing power of the government which is known as the policy of protection for protection's sake alone, and a declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue.

The enforcement of these policies devolved The enforcement of these policies devolved upon the party in power. It is not denied that some mistakes have occurred. Our foreign policy, especially that relating to Hawaii, it must be admitted, has not met the expectations of the people. A sense of humiliation prevailed when the project for the restoration of a deposed monarchy was unfolded by the administration, and gratification ensued when its abandonment or failure was reluctantly and

its abandonment or failure was reluctantly an-nounced, influenced largely by an aroused public sentiment
This blunder, Mr. Hill considered, was the natural consequence of placing the department of state in charge of a republican statesman, distinguished and estimable though he might be, whose public services had always been identified in opposition to the democratic party and whose political convictions upon the disputed public questions of the day, if changed at all, are carefully concealed.

Mr. Hill expressed regret that the president should not have been able to find in his own party some safe and honored statesman in whom he and his party could have placed confidence, one of democratic instincts and training, whose management of foreign affairs would have reflected credit upon the country, and would have avoided the promulgation of would have reflected credit upon the country, and would have avoided the promulgation of that un-American policy—a departure from democratic precedence—which was sought to be forced upon an unwilling people. In this view of the situation the opponents of the democratic party must accept some share of the responsibility for the blunders committed in our foreign affairs. In other respects he claimed that the present administration of the claimed that the present administration of the government afforded scant ground for just criticism. The various departments were enforcing economy, and the pledges to the people were being reasonably fulfilled.

Coming to the question of tariff reform he drew a contrast between 1887 and 1890, and said an extreme reduction of tariff duties at a time

when the treasury was swollen with a surplus of \$100,000,000, when all our industries were in motion, assumed a different aspect when proposed now with a large and growing treasury deficit, with our industries paralyzed, our manufactories closed, our workingmen idle, and following upon the heels of the most disastrous financial panies in our history. What was safe and prudent and wise then it would be criminal folly to attempt now.

Then he proceeded to assail the president's dilatoriness of action in this matter. He said: "A month prior to his inauguration the presideat was forewarned of the approaching monetary panic. He convened congress six months later, when the panic was subsiding, which should have been averted. It is feared

that this congress does not keenly appreciate the awful devastation which the financial cyclone of last summer has inflicted upon the cyclone of last summer has inflicted upon the business interests of our country. It has made havoe of our prosperity, private and public. It has diminished all domestic and intermated in the business of the European advisers of the United States, he made some pungent remarks. "The non-migrating European feels a state trade, until a fifth of our railroad mileage is in the hands of receivers, and all our banks are gorged with money unemployed. It has struck down by hundreds the captains of our industry, who have been wont to organize profitable enterprizes, borrow capital and lead

"This is no time for partisan reproaches, however just. The senate is nearly equally politically divided, and it is apparent that if prompt remedial legislation is expected, then radicalism in any direction must be discarded. The extreme features of the McKinley bill must be endicated by participant ellipsis. must be eradicated, but patriotism alike de-mands that extremes in the opposite direction must also be avoided. On the 4th of March, 1893, the president be-

"On the 4th of March, 1893, the president became vested with exclusive power to convened congress for the purpose reaffirmed in his election. He decided to prolong the operation of the McKinley tariff for at least another year. The delay thus imposed upon the people's reforming zeal it is in vain to regret. In the meantime the monetary panic unfortunately precipitated upon us has not only made havoc of our private industries, but has dried up the public revenues. The size of the treasury deficit at the close of the current fiscal year has twice been estimated by the secretary of the treasury. In his annual report the secretary of the treasury informed congress of a deficit for the current fiscal year of \$28,000,000. A short month later, in his lettered to the challenge of the convents fiscal year of \$28,000,000. A short month later, in his lettered. of \$28,000,000. A short month later, in his let-ter to the chairman of the senate finance comnittee, the same secretary of the treasury inds the same deficit to be \$78,000,000. It may finds the same dencit to be greated, oc. 12 may be unjust to the secretary of the treasury as well as absurd in itself, to assume that suggestions in his annual report made when he thought the deficit of the current fiscal year to be \$28,000,000, stand good after his discovery a month later that the size of the deficit is \$78,-

"Yet the Wilson bill, framed originally up-on the theory suggested by these high officials (the president and the secretary of the treas-ury) in their annual communications to conury) in their annual communications to congress, underwent no material change during its progress through the house, notwithstanding the altered situation. The theory survived its conditions. In the face of the protestation of private industries, and in the presence of such a paralysis of all general business as the treasury deficit attests and prolongs, this bill was framed by its authors and as passed by the house sought to double the deficit by discarding customs revenue and to fill passed by the noise sought to double the deficit by discarding customs revenue and to fill the void with an income tax.

"Against such a scheme—unnecessary, ill-timed and mischlevous—suddenly sprung upon the country in the bour of its distress undemo-

the country in the hour of its distress, undemo-cratic in its nature and socialistic in its tendencies—I enter the protest of the people of the state of New York. They utterly dissent from any proposal to get revenue for the general government by taxing incomes. Their dissent is practically unanimous and altogether im-

Referring to that passage in the president's nnual message in which he said a measure annual message in which he said a measure had been prepared by the appropriate committee on the lines herein suggested, including a small tax from incomes derived from certain corporate investments, Mr. Hill said:

"It will strike the thoughtful observer familiar with the history of the government as a strange and unusual procedure that the president of the United States should seriousbill. It might be safely assumed that congress ady had such information, unless the bill had been prepared in the executive depart-ment and had been submitted to the commitment and had been submitted to the commit-tee concurrently with the transmission of the message to congress. In these latter days the distinctions between the functions and pre-rogatives of the executive department on the one hand, and the legislative department on the other, do not seem to be always observed. The truth is that the first information which congress had of the alleged details of the pro-posed bill was in the message itself.

posed bill was in the message itself.

"But the strangest part of this unprecedented proceeding was that, in fact, at the very date of the message, to wit, December 4, 1883, neither the full committee of ways and means nor the democratic members thereof had agreed upon any income tax or upon other internal taxation. The president's information was therefore inaccurate as well as premature. This awkward situation was not improved by the president's expression of his 'desire for the success of this measure,' being a measure not success of this measure,' being a measure not yet perfected, a bill in an inchoate state. But aside from any question of impropriety involved in the recommendation, and while conceding that the president in the first suggestion of a limited income tax injected the poison which has now spread until it has developed into a general income tax, nevertheless the latter scheme can not find any real institucation in the president's measure. justification in the president's message."

"The president does not recommend a general income tax upon all the incomes of individuals, but only a 'tax upon such limited income as may be derived from certain corporate in-

"Secretary Carlisle, in his annual report, is equally guarded and insists upon the same limitation. Yet, disregarding or exceeding the recommendations of the president and the secretary of the treasury, this bill proposes to tax all the income of an individual, whether tearned by his labor or skill or otherwise, and to obtain the processory information, not from

"This bill," said Mr. Hill, "neither follows the recommendations of the president and the secretary of the treasury as to the kind of income tax desired, nor as to the amount or rate of the tax itself. The president, preferring not to be specific, but cautious, recommended simply a small tax upon incomes." The secretary suggested a tax of 1 per cent. The bill repudisuggested a tax of 2 per

bill, it might be expected that the exemptions would follow foreign precedents. Prussia only tolerates an exemption of \$225. In Germany the exemption varies from \$70 to \$600. In Denmark it is \$215 and in Austria \$113, and in England \$750. Yet here the proposed exemption is to be the liberal sum of \$4,000, a figure for which there is no precedent anywhere in the world. Mr. Hill further contended that the bill seriously affected the rights and interests of building and loan associations, and that the senate amendments do not cure the defects complained of.

He asked: "Whence came this recent and unnecessary clamor for the imposition of an income tax as the policy of the government! Nothing was heard in its behalf on the part of either of the two great political parties in the campaign of 1892. Neither the republican nor democratic platform proposed any such method of raising revenues. No prominent democrat or republican suggested any such measure. Its approval was limited to the platform of the

or republican suggested any such measure. Its approval was limited to the platform of the newly-formed populist party, and its advocacy was restricted to populist orators."

He protested against the democratic party being made "a tail to the populist kite." He further said:

"This proposed tax is not advocated as a temporary expedient; there is no limitation fixed to its duration, but it is holdly proposed as a permanent policy of the government; its injustice is vigorously defended; its discrimi-nations are heartily approved and its illy-concealed sectionalism is unblushingly excused. The ways and means committee of the house, as well as the house itself, and the senate finance committee, refused to fix a definite term for the continuance of this tax. It is clear that it was not designed for temporary relief merely, but if once enacted will stand, like

every other portion of the bill, until repealed. The plain issue which we are to meet is indirect versus direct taxation."

He proceeded to declare his belief that the complete substitution of internal, direct or inome taxes for tariff taxes would prove utterly ruinous to the business interests of this country under existing conditions abroad, and that a partial substitution at this time would be

a partial sustitution at this time would be proportionately disastrous.

"This bill," he said, *proposed a suicidal policy when it seeks by its extreme provisions to discard numerous reasonable tariff duties, and thereby imperil many industries and create a deficiency in necessary revenues, simply for the purpose of affording an op-portunity or excuse for the substitution of an "The substitution of internal or indirect

taxes for customhouse taxation, means the reduction of the wages of American workmen to

duction of the wages of American workmen to the European standards. It means the degradation of American labor; it means the deprivation to our workmen of the comforts and luxuries of life to which they have been accustomed. Deny and disguise it as we may, no other result is possible under existing European conditions."

"Let me not be misunderstood," he added, "not one dollar of tariff taxation should be imposed except what is necessary for the needs of the government, economically administered; but whatevers those needs are, the necessary revenues therefor should be supplied from tariff taxation, and that alone, save and except the taxes upon liquors, oleomargarine and tobacco, to which the country has long been accustomed, and which for obvious reasons need not be disturbed." "No American statesman of rank, except Mr. Cleveland," he said, "had ever advocated an income tax since the war, experience cated an income tax since the war, experien naving made manifest how generally odious

Closing his discussion of this part of the bill he said:
"To double the deficit of \$78,000,000 by way of ending it; to discard \$76,000,000 by way of ending it; to discard \$76,000,000 of annual revenue in order to collect twice as much in other ways; to 'embody tariff reform,' as the president imagined himself to be doing in his scheme to substitute direct taxes for the tariff taxes, which were to be reformed; to reconstruct all the schedules instead of amending or discarding one group at a time, the worst list and each upon its own demerits; to disturb and distress as many husiness men as possible and all at once, instead of a few at a time, is not the programme perfectly matured and suited to conduct the policy and principle of tariff reform unimpaired through a period of general business prostration, public deficit

general business prostration, public deacti-and private bankruptcy.

"For my own part, as a democrat, I prefer in-direct taxation and tariff reform above direct taxes and tariff extinction. I prefer taxing foreign products rather than taxing home products. I follow Jefferson in regarding even the species of indirect taxation on home products by internal revenue war taxes as not good to be extended and the first to be rid of

ropean professors announce to American pro fessors, who publish and believe it, the birth of a brand-new political economy for universal application. From the midst of their armed camps, between the Danube and the Rhine camps, between the Danube and the Rhine, the professors with their books, the socialists with their schemes, the anarchists with their bombs, are all instructing the people of the United States in the organization of society, the doctrines of democracy and principles of taxation. Little squads of anarchists, companiets and socialists cross the agents. communists and socialists cross the ocean and would have us learn of them. I wonder if their preaching can find ears in the White

"An editor residing in Europe, of Hungarian birth, in his New York newspaper advocates an income tax designed ultimately to put upon nine states between Cape Cod and the Mississippi 77 per cent., and upon New York alone 30 per cent. of the expenses of the federal govern-

"If McKinleyism is socialism for the benefit of the rich, and income-taxing is socialism for the benefit of the poor, no true American demo crat will look to the hair of the dog to cure his bite. American democrats will reject social ism of both kinds."

Briefly referring to the sugar tax, he said: "The senate finance committee in their of fort to modify the house bill so as to realize a sufficiency rather than a deficiency of revenue, selected sugar as one of such articles deemed proper for tariff taxation. and pro-vided for a moderate duty thereon. I do not question the wisdom of their present action. But such conclusion should have been followed by an elimination of the income tax, rendered doubly necessary by the imposition

of a sugar duty."

He vigorously defended the wealthy men of New York from the charges of "narrow and corroding selfishness, trutal dictation and insolence," etc., which, he said, had been hurled acceptant them by the sentent from Indiana. against them by the senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees), and said: "I have yet to learn that poverty is a cardinal virtue and that wealth is an abominable crime. All classes have their rights, and one class must not be permitted to encroach upon the other. The demagogue who can't to stir ye class recipities and class reseeks to stir up class prejudices and class re-sentments in order to win the gratitude or the applause of the mischievous and the unthink-ing who are essentially his dupes, deserves

ing who are essentially his dupes, deserves only execrations at the hands of all right-minded men."

In conclusion he said:
"I stand ready to support any reasonable measure for tariff reform framed within the lines and head when the reforms that the lines are deserved by the same than the residual which the lines are deserved by the same than the residual which the lines are deserved by the same than the residual which the same than lines and based upon the principles which I

lines and based upon the principles which I have here partially indicated.

"Mr. President, this is an important crisis in the history of the democratic party. The failure of tariff revision at this time means the defeat, the demoralization, if not the division and annihilation of our party. Moreover, it means, as we believe, injury to the best interests of the country. Let those who insist upon injecting into this bill this odious and undemocratic feature of an income tax—a relic of injecting into this bill this odious and undemo-cratic feature of an income tax—a relic of war legislation—pause and reflect upon the possible consequences of their unwar-rantable demands. They should realize that it means the loss of the control of this senate, now nearly equally divided be-tween the two great parties; it means the loss of the electoral votes of New York. New Jersey, Connecticut, and probably every northern state, and finally, it means the loss of the next presidency and all that that implies. They should recollect that this income tay for the state of the state o recollect that this income tax feature is justly regarded in New York and many other northern states as a scheme of spoliation an unwar-

means.

"They should consider whether there is anything about an income tax so sacred, so desirable, so popular, so just and so defensible that its maintenance is worth the risk which they are precipitating. Let them remember 1860 and the ultra demands then made upon the democratic party, to which it could not honorably accede; demands which led to our division and defeat; let them remember the triumphs of our opponents, the civil war that followed, the devastation, the suffering, the humiliation which ensued, the military and carpet-bag governments which flourished, the force bills which threatened, and all the inciree bills which threatened, and all the inci dents of the terrible years which darkened our party's and our country's history from 1860 to 1884, when through wiser coun-1860 to 1884, when through wiser counsels, moderate action, conciliatory methods and restored confidence we were intrusted with power again; and, reflecting upon all these things, let them say whether it is the part of wisdom, by the insistence upon extreme demands, to imperil the success of our party again, and thereby tend to retard the progress diminish the glory and endanger, the progress, diminish the glory and endanger the best and highest interests of our common coun-

-Curried Oysters: Strain off the iquor from a quart of oysters, scald it and when boiling lay the oysters in it and let them simmer until their gills are ruffled, then take them out and thicken the liquor with two tablespoonfuls flour, rubbed smooth with one tablespoonful curry powder moistto obtain the necessary information, not from an inspection of public records, but from an inspection of all his private books and paper per to taste, and a tablespoonful lemon Mr. Hill proceeded to detail the legal objections to this tax at great length. He declared that the tax imposed was too large. "This bill," said Mr. Hill, "neither follows the ing.—Orange Judd Farmer.

-Many a man has risen to eminence under the powerful reaction of . his mind against the scorn of the unworthy daily evoked by his personal ates both suggestions and adopts a tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes over \$1,000, no matter how large the excess may be."

The excess the exces A GALE-SWEPT COAST.

Fearful Storm Rages Along the Atlantle Coast-A Wreck with Loss of Several Lives-Cottages, Pavillons, Bath Houses, Wharves and Other Property at Long or Damaged.

New York, April 12.- A fearful gale swept the New Jersey coast Tuesday night and continues with almost unabated fury. The beach along the Atlantic ocean from Sandy Hook as far south as Long Branch, N. J., is strewn with wreckage, and the life-saving crews are hard at work patrolling the

at Seabright, N. J. Owing to the which was running mountains high, the life boats were useless and it was impossible to successfully land the life lines. Before assistance could telephone message states that six bodies have been washed ashore, and it Judge Sharp was one of several men indicted heard sounding at intervals.

A great many handsome cottages at and other points have been wrecked. Many of the pavilions at Long Branch have been damaged, and at many points hundreds of feet of wharves, landings, bath houses, etc., have been swept away. Reports received from points south of here, as far away as Atlantic City, state the storm has raged all night, and it is feared that many vessels have been wrecked and probably a great number of their crews drowned. The telephone wires connecting the life-saving stations have been blown down, and it is impossible to get details of the storm.

Swept by Cyclones.

New York, April 11.-Two cyclones of terrible velocity came together with a crash on the Atlantic coast early this morning, and for twelve hours struggled for the mastery.

When evening came the hurricane from the northeast had overcome the storm wave from the lake regions and held full sway over land and sea. In the interim fourteen lives were snuffed out in the gale on the New Jersey coast, and the beach from Sandy Hook to Cape May became clogged with wreckage.

Such a storm has not been witnessed since the great blizzard of six years ago, when New York, was cut off from the rest of the world for two days. The wind reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour at Atlantic Highlands this morning, and during the day it blew up from the coast at an average speed of fifty-five Weaver's farm, 2 miles from Burlingmiles an hour, accompanied by a blinding storm of snow, sleet, fog and rain. Stanch vessels were tossed about like toys, and many less stable boats were driven ashore along the coast and pounded to pieces by the breakers. In the height of the gale the two-masted schooner, Albert W. Smith, bound from Providence for Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, went ashore at Manasquan, N. J., and in spite of the heroic efforts of her crew to save themselves, every soul on board was lost.

No Such Storm Witnessed for Many Years. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., April 11.-No such storm as that of to-day has visited the Jersey coast in years. Telegraphic and telephonic communia circuitous route.

great Highland bluffs caved, hundreds here and the Highlands of Navesink. Below the Highlands, the Beach south as Seabright station, and trains north from Long Branch stop there. Railroad ties cover the beach between the Highlands and Seabright, and the tracks are bent into horsehoes in many places. There were reports that the Hotel Normandie was in danger, but it turned out that the imperiled building was Gen. Earle's cottage, which stands some 200 yards nearer the sea than the hotel.

All Were Lost-The Whole Beach Under

Water. HIGHLANDS, N. J., April 12. - None of the bodies of the crew of the schooner have been recovered. Six men went down with the bowsprit; one man swam ashore and stood up in the undertow, but was knocked down by the breakers and carried back into the sea and lost; one man went down with the mast and held on to a jured will die. rope for nearly half an hour, then let go and sank. There is terrible damage done by the sea from a mile north of the bridge to Seabright.

At the Normandy hotel there is a building in the sea going to pieces. CAPE MAY, N. J., April 12.-The northeast storm of Thursday night roared along the coast here at fifty miles an hour. The tide arose over Cold Spring meadows, converting them into great lakes several feet deep. Uneasiness was manifested concerning the safety of a fleet of vessels off the cape Tuesday.

Sad Saleide Of Lois Janes, a Young Lady Student at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 12.-Miss in the junior literary department, disintimated she was about to commit suicide. Her body was found on the river bank this morning. Death had evidently resulted from a dose af strychnine. It is believed over-study was 20 years old and a daughter of Capt. L. L. Janes, a retired army offieer, who is traveling in Japan.

Capture of Two Murderers. Louisville, Ky., April 12 .- The muz-

derers of Stephen Geer, the dairyman who was killed back of Jeffersonville about a month ago, have been landed safely in the prison at Jeffersonville. Both of the men are negroes, and they and Marion Pickering.

Peter Mehler, the man who has been the wreck which followed the collision under arrest as the suspected criminal, and killed instantly, the cars being it now turns out is an innocent man, Pickering made a confession, implicating Booker as an accessory to the The horse was killed, but no damage

OBITUARY.

Death of Judge Thomas Coke Sharp Editor and Proprietor of the Carthage (III.) Gazette-He was One of the Men Indicted and Tried for the Murder of Joseph Hiram Smith, the Mormon Lea-

CARTHAGE, Ill., April 12. - Judge Thomas Coke Sharp, editor and proprietor of the Carthage Gazette, died at his home in this city Monday night from paralysis, from which he has suffered for the past three years.

[Judge Sharp, next to the late Thomas Gregg, of Hamilton, was the pioneer journalist of Hancock county, and one of the oldest newspaper men in the west. He was born in Mount Holly, N. Y., September 25, A large schooner was reported in and was, therefore, 76 years old. He aistress a short distance from the coast He purchased the Western World, then published at Warsaw, and changed the name to heavy gale and tremendous surf, the Warsaw Signal. He opposed Joseph Smith and other Mormon leaders through his paper. The controversy between the Signal, Sharp's paper, and the Times and Seasons, Joseph Smith's organ, became violently bitter and attracted wide attention. After a brief suspension of the Signal, Judge Sharp revived the reach the vessel it went to pieces. A | paper, and was prominently identified with Mormon affairs until after the Mormons had left Illinois in 1846.

is feared that others have been lost in and tried for the murder of Joseph Hiram the surf. A heavy snow-storm pre- 27, 1844, but the jury promptly returned a vervailed during the morning hours, and dict of acquittal. He was a member of the conthe life-saving crew were unable to stitutional convention of 1847; was elected mayor of Warsaw in 1853, 1858 and 1859, and locate the signal guns, which could be started the New Era (Union paper) at Warsaw in 1864. He left the democratic party in 1854, and in 1856 made the congressional race in the old Fifth district to succeed Col. Highland Beach, Monmouth, Seabright Richardson, but was defeated, the distric. being heavily democratic. In 1865 Judge Sharp was elected county judge of Hancock county, Ill. He removed his family to Carthage in 1869. He purchased the Carthage Gazette, and with the exception of possibly a year, had been its editor and proprietor ever since. The paper is now conducted by his son Will O. Sharp, who, with the widow, his sec ond wife, and adopted daughter and two other children survive.]

A KANSAS TWISTER.

Some Idea of the Antics Cut by the Recent Tornado in Coffey County, Kas .-Many Houses Demolished, Cattle and Horses Killed, and Trees Twisted Up by the Roots.

EMPORIA, Kas., April 12.-Later news rom the tornado in Coffey county says the storm came up from the southwest and whipped around into the north. Most of the damage was done when the winds met at the turning point. The following additional damage has been reported:

On Big Creek, the Presbyterian church and a schoolhouse were wrecked; N. Blane's house and barn were blown down; Dan Sullivan and Geo. Lapsley's houses were destroyed; every building on Wm. Stanley's farm was swept off; the Hampden schoolhouse was badly damaged. One church, one schoolhouse and three houses southwest of Burlington were completely destroyed and ten others damaged. One women, Mrs. Blanck, was badly injured, and her house completely wrecked. Capt. Taylor's horse barn and sheds were blown down and six ton, the house was blown away and the barn blown half a mile and wrecked into kindling wood. All his trees were twisted, torn and pulled up by the roots. A Mr. Wreeman, living 2 miles in the country, lost every head of stock on his farm. Houses, barns, etc., were wrecked. He lost everything. The people are subscribing to a fund to help the destitute.

A LOCKOUT.

The Central Building League of Chicago to Lock Out Their Employes-It May Fail for Want of Unity of Purpose.

CHICAGO, April 11.-The contractors who are members of the Central Building league will lock out their union employes to-morrow in accordance cation below this point is entirely cut | with the decision of the mass meeting off, and New York is reached only by held yesterday. The prospects of the contractors gaining their point, how-The railroad northward to New York | ever, are not bright, as the league repand way stations suffered but little de- resents only half the contractors in the lay, but southward, a mile distant, the building trade of Chicago. The other contractors, who are memof tons of earth falling over the bers of the Builders' and Traders' tracks, stopping all trains between exchange, are opposed to a lockout, as much because it is un-American as because they do not branch of the road is inundated as far | think it will result in bringing the labor organizations to their terms. None of the opposing contractors or material men will be bound by the action of the league. The latter organization to-day made arrangements to visit the buildings where the contractors will keep their men at work to-morrow and exert all their influence and powers of argument to induce the contractors to declare a lockout.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Ten Men Fearfully Burned and Thirty

POME ROY, O., April 12 .- A terrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the steel plant of King, Gilbert & Warner, at Middleport, two miles below this city, by which ten men were fearfully burned by the upsetting of a dynamite on the river front. Am engine mass of molten metal. Four of the in- and three cars of the Newport News &

The men were preparing to pour a large vessel containing 9,000 pounds of moving the vessel broke, precipitating white-hot metal flew in all directions. In addition to those mentioned about thirty of the men were slightly burned. Physicians were summoned and the injured men were removed to their homes and given every possible care. The explosion raised a cloud of steam that was seen for several miles.

The Gould-Tyler Engagement Cancelled by Mutual Consent.

New York, April 12.- Howard Gould Lois Janes, a beautiful young student and Miss Odette Tyler, the actress, whose engagement was formally anappeared from her home Tuesday leav- nounced on March 27, are not to be made public yesterday the fact that the engagement had been annulled, with the consent of both parties. Howard Gould is the authority for the statement that the wishes of his had unbalanced her mind. Miss Janes | brother George and others of the family have been effective in causing the cancelling of the engagement of the young people.

> Run Down and Killed by a Train. CHICAGO, April 12.-A switch engine and last night on the tracks of the of the foremost car, were buried under ourselves unavailingly protested. piled on top of their bodies. They were crushed to death by the trucks. was done to the engine.

A VERY TAME AFFAIR,

out Surrounded by a Heavy Mantle of Secrecy-That Behring Sea Proclamation-Why and How It was Prepared and Promulgated-But Few Persons Will Get a Sight of the Important Blue

WASHINGTON, April 13.-The procedure of presidential proclamations is altogether a very tame affair compared with the importance which is attached to it by those who are unfamiliar with the ways of government. The prevailing idea that the president proclaims something, in the generally accepted sense of the word, is wholly erroneous, especially in the case of such a proclamation as that relating to Behring sea. In many foreign countries where official gazettes are published proclamations are literally proclaimed; but in the United States, if it were not for the wide publicity given to presidential action, it is exceedingly doubtful if more than forty people would have ever heard of the PRESIDENT'S WARNING TO THE SEAL

POACHERS. When congress passed the bill placing the decision of the Paris tribunal on the United States statutes, and it became a law by presidential signature, t was binding on every American citizen from that moment. The pleading of ignorance of that statute would probably have been considered worthess in any court in the land. Some of the ablest advisers of the government held that no further action was necessary to insure the punishment of anyone found violating its provisions. There were others, however, who contended that additional security was to be found in a formal proclamation of the new law, as

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS WERE IN-VOLVED; and in order to forestall any possible flaw that might be raised to cause future trouble the proclamation was de-

cided upon. Then one of the great red tape machines of the government was called into action. There is a printing establishment in the unknown regions of the state department where some of the best typographical work in America is produced. Secret documents are printed there surrounded by more precautions than are observed in making bank notes. To this establishment was taken

A CAREFULLY-COMPARED TYPE-WRITTEN

of the presidential proclamation, which consisted of an ordinary print of the act of congress with a couple of perfunctionary phrases "Proclaiming" its provisions and stating that the president had hereunto set his hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, all of which was "done at the city of Washington, the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninetyfour and of the independence of the United States of America the one undred and eighteenth," with ar abnormal number of capital letters, punctuation marks, and varieties of types. Proofs were

CORRECTED A DOZEN TIMES by a dozen different men and women who, nevertheless, overlooked at least seven typographical errors, and, finally, several hundred copies were printed upon the heaviest blue bond paper. A few of these were filed away in the archives of the state department, while the remainder were delivered to the secretary of the navy to be distributed among the commanders of the twelve vessels which are to patrol the forbidden waters, and by them handed to the captains of vessels in officially

WARNING THEM NOT TO TAKE SEALS. No one will ever see the actual proclamations, or be officially aware of their existence, except these warned skippers and the few officers who handle the documents before their delivery. Probably less than 100 copies will be used altogether. None of them will be posted in the customhouse or along the wharves of the Pacific coast, where the interested persons could see them; in fact, the utmost secrecy has been and will be maintained regard-

OFFICIAL RETICENCE.

Although the act was signed on

Mississippi Valley road ran into an

open switch and were derailed. One of the cars contained 30,000 pounds of molton steel when the apparatus for stick dynamite and was broken all to pieces. So complete was the wreck the molten mass into the pit where that the sills of the dynamite car were about sixty men were at work. A broken and the trucks knocked off, the fearful explosion followed and the caritself being thrown over on its side against the track. The dynamite was packed in 50-pound boxes, many of which were broken open by the shock, but by a miracle an explosion was averted. Had it occurred the customhouse and all the buildings on Front street, if not half the city, would have been destroyed.

Drew Another Prize in the Mactrimonial

LONDON, April 13. - Mr. William Wilde, the divorced husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie, of New York, was married in this city; by special license, a ing a letter for her sister in which she married after all. Mr. Gould himself few days ago, to Miss Sophia Lees, a the marriage was kept secret until yes-

> Increased Its Rate of Discount. BOMBAY, April 13 .- The Bank of Bombay has increased its rate of oiscount from 7 to 8 per cent.

Let the Litigation Go On. DUBLIN, April 12.-The Irish Cathwas pushing three cars loaded with blic says: The hopeless and hapless negotiations in regard to the Irish Chicago & Northern Pacific railroad at funds deposited in Paris have ended, West Forty-second street, when the and Mr. McCarthy has directed a recars struck a borse and wagon which newal of the litigation, against the were captured at a late hour Tuesday had stuck in the track. Two switch- stoppege of which Messrs. Healy, night. Their names are Sim Booker men, who were riding on the front end Murphy, Arthur O'Connor, Knox and

> No Writ for McKane. NEW YORK, April 12.-Judge Lacombe, of the United States court, has denied the writ of habeas corpus asked for in the case of John Y. McKane.

Mexican Marauders.

One element of difficulty in bringing Spanish-American offenders against the laws to justice in our territories Blood derived from Mexico is the ties of race and kinship. An atrocious criminal of Mexican blood may be protected through years of a lawless career by relatives and family friends who themselves are eminently respectable and, except where the safety of friends or kindred are concerned, law-abiding. This protection is continued after the criminal has been brought into the courts, in the way of the bribing and the packing of juries and in the providing of avenues of escape from prison. Thus for years the murderer and outlaw Porfirio Trujillo has gone at large, or, when apprehended, has found it easy to escape the penalty of his crimes. His present headquarters are in the Manzano mountains, east of Albuquerque, in eastern Bernalilo and Valencia counties, where, with a price on his head he perpetrates his depredations and One form of plundering with Trujillo and later it turned into typhoid fever, and for five weeks 1 lay like one dead, but at last I and his gang is to go into a flock of pulled through and got up around. I soon disand his gang is to go into a flock of sheep and drive off hundreds at a time, or to run off cattle from the piece. I did not pay any attention to it until plains ranges, kill them, and sell the two years after, when it commenced to spread meat to inhabitants of the mountain towns. They do not havitate at the itched and burned and I commenced doctoring. towns. They do not hesitate at murder, either for booty or revenge. - N. Y

shorter season, are less advanced to- gan to feel better. I have had four bottles, ward drying out when harvested, and in a cooler climate will not start to grow in winter, thus injuring the eyes, time." MRS. PHEBE L. HALL, Galva, Kansas. grow in winter, thus injuring the eyes, from which next year's growth must

At Death's Door

Poisoned After Typhoid Fever

A Marvelous Cure by Hood's After All Else Failed.



"Twenty-five years ago I had a bilious fever,

Hood's sarafile Cures

for the blood and it broke out in the worst form -As a rule the potatoes grown far of a rash all over my body. Finally my husnorth are best for seed. The reason is band bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and
that they have presumably grown in a I had not taken more than half of it before I be-

> Now I Am All Well. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and iciently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.



If your nearest, best and most esteemed neighbors had written the following lettors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent and trustworthy citizens who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all.

respect of all.

Mrs. F. L. Inman, of Manton, Wexford
Co., Mich., whose portrait heads this article,
writes as follows: "I began taking Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription about a year
ago. For years I have suffered with falling
and ulceration of the womb, but to-day, I
am enjoying perfect health.

I tack four bettles of the "Prescription"

I took four bottles of the 'Prescription and two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis covery. Every lady suffering from female weakness should try the 'Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

Miss Mary J. Tanner, North Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes: "I was sick for four years. For two years I could do no work. I had five different physicians, who pronounced my case a poor or impoverished condition of the blood, and uterine trouble. I suffered a great deal with pain in Although the act was signed on April 6, and the proclamation was sealed and "done" on April 9, it was not until April 10 that the officials of the White House and state department could be induced to confess that such a thing as a proclamation existed, and even then no interest in securing its wide publicity was manifested.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Car Load of Dynamite Wrecked at Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., April 13—This city narrowly escaped a terrible catastrophe Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock by the wrecking of a car loaded with dynamite on the river front. Am engine

Mrs. Alex. Robertson, of Half Rock, Mer-cer Co., Mo., writes: "For twenty years, I suffered with womb disease and most of the time I was in constant pain which rendered life a great burden. I cannot express what I suffered. I had eight doctors and all the medicine I had from them failed—the one

after the other.

after the other.

I was nervous, cold hands and feet, palpitation, headache, backache, constipation, leucorrhea and no appetite, with bearing-down pains. I got so weak I could not walk around. I had to keep my bed, thinking I would never get any better.

One day my husband got one of your little books and read it to me. He said there was nothing doing me any good. I said I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I did try it. After the first few weeks my appetite was better; I was able to sit up in bed. I wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical. Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., and described my case; they sent me a book on woman's diseases. I read carefully and followed the directions as near as I could and took the madicine for two years. With the blessing of God and your medicines, I am entirely cured. That was three years ago."

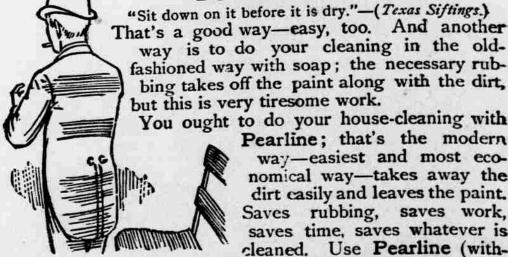
Mrs Ala Roberture

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful men-struation, unnatural suppressions, and irreg-ularities, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing down sensations, chron-ic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat." re than four years previously; in fact, several months past I have been able to rk at sewing. I have gained in weight rty-nine pounds since taking your medies; the soreness and pain have disapared." Yours truly,

Onary J. Can mer in ovaries, accompanied with internal heat."

The Book (168 pages, Illustrated) referred to above, is sent sealed secure from observation in plain envelope for ten cents in stamps, to pay postage. Write for it. The Book points out the means of successful Home Treatment for all the peculiar weaknesses and distressing diseases incident to women. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

"To Remove Paint.



fashioned way with soap; the necessary rubbing takes off the paint along with the dirt, but this is very tiresome work. You ought to do your house-cleaning with Pearline; that's the modern way-easiest and most eco-

nomical way-takes away the dirt easily and leaves the paint. Saves rubbing, saves work, saves time, saves whatever is cleaned. Use Pearline (with-

said to be very wealthy. The fact of out soap) on anything that water doesn't hurt. Millions ROW Pearline

